NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

Conkling succeeded in having his resolution to have both Houses adjourn over until the 2d of October passed by the House. It now goes to the Senate. It is hardly probable that the Senate will concur.

CONGRESSMEN ON THE WING.

From the manner in which members continue to leave the city, there is great danger of the House being without a quorum before adjournment. THE JOHNSON CONVENTION.

George Francis Train is at Willard's, holding levees and granting audiences to all who desire to participate in the Philadelphia Convention. He has prepared the speech with which he designs to commence the performance. It will be ready for distribution a week ahead, with "applause." cheers, and "langhter," liberally inserted in the proper places. He swears there shall be at least one man in the Con

ention who neither holds nor wants an office.

It comes from good authority that the managers of the Philadelphia Convention will make the Hon. Thomas Ewing of Obio President of the Convention. Gen. Dix wrote his reply to Doolittle's letter flattered by the idea of getting the position, but Hendricks, Niblack, Plair & Co. assert that Dix is of no secount. They want a stronger man. In fact, there is great trouble in the camp of the President's supportors, as the President's private secretary, Col. Cooper, said in conversa-tion the other day, that the admission of Tennessee into the Union by Congress had upset all the plans of President John-

The so-called Conservative Republicans, headed by Rayof Fernando Wood, Jas. Brooks, Ben. Wood, and the similar crowd of Copperheads as delegates to the Philadelphia Cor vention. The President, too, is alarmed, and it is said that he proposes sending Doelittle and Browning to New-York City to fix matters. Their mission will be to see Dean Richmond. Sam. Trilen, Haskin, and others, and have them keep Fernando Wood and party out of the Convention. The President is afraid that, if too many rank Copperheads get in, it will look bad, and people may suspect that all is not right.

Fernando Wood confidently asserts that the patronage of the New-York Custom House, Surveyor's and Po be given to Mozart Hall after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, to courterbalance the City patronage of Tammany Hall. Surely matters are coming to an interesting

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Senate Postal Committee finally agreed, on Saturday, to report favorably on the nomination of A. W. Randall to be Postmaster-General. This will make his con-

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. Stansbury, the prospective Attorney-General, was at the Office, to-day, in consultation preparatory to assuming the legal por f lio of the Government, he was being made conversant with the details of the Department. There seems to be no doubt of his confirmation.

THE AMENDMENT-A LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT. The following is an extract from a letter recived by

the last steamer by Speaker Colfax from the Hop. John Bright I watch with great interest what is passing with you. The amendment to your Constitution, just passed Congress, seems to me to include what is re: I'y needful, and I hope it will soon receive the sanction of the required number of States to make it flual and irrevocable.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. Wilson will endeavor to tack his Bonnty bill

to the Civil Appropriation bill to-morrow in the Senate. THE BANKSUPT BILL.

Mr. Poland is determined to press the Bankrupt bill to a vote in the Senate before adjournment. THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICER.

The contest for the naval office has pretty well nar rowed down between Col. Hillver, pressed by Gen. Grant, and Col. Wm H. Ludlow, pressed by the leading Conservative in-terests of the State, and Gen. Wm. W. Averill, who has many friends in both parties. All three are confident that they will be appointed. Thurlow Weed is to arrive here to-morrow, on behalf, it is presumed, of C. J. Franklin. PERSONAL.

Gen. I. C. Baker, the Detective, is lying dangeronsly ill at his residence in this city.

Richard O'Gorman arrived in town to-day, and is stopping Secretary Seward gave a dinner to the members of the Cab toot resterday. Mr Stansbury was present in place of Mr. Speed. Secretary Harian was absent.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT-APPLICANTS FOR PLACE John Wilson, Third Auditor at the Traveury Deriment, and head of the organization of Conservative Republicane known as the "Strong Band," created during the war, is an applicant for the position of Secretary Harian. But O. B. Browning of Illinois, an old pro-Slavery Walg, and one Marshal Lamon, a recent patenties of the Tiger Cinb, is con-sidered as having a prior claim by the Executive, and while the former would doubtess be confirmed, the latter would run many ricks in obtaining sufficient votes.

The nomination of Joseph S. Wilson, brother to John for Judge Edmonds's place, was made to appeare thereasonable hunger of the Auditor for the Interior Department. Joseph has been in the Land Office 30 years, and during Buchauen's administration he was its head. He is now object clerk. Judge Edmonds, the removed Commissioner of the General Land Office, is the present President of the Loyal League Central rganization, and the General Committee purpose holding a setting the first of the week, and lay before the Senate Com-

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PENIANS. George F. Trair, in one of his recent and freque boasted communings with the occupant of the White House was fuenished by the President with a copy of an old but very bitter speech of his, made against the Know-Nothings many years ago, which is to be unearthed at a Fenian meeting here morrow evening by the aforesaid Train. It is hoped the this speech may temper the judignation felt by all hor then over the superserviceable zonl evinced by the President in selven and our count aid of England during the recent Canadian invasion. We had all hoped

es interesting facts in connection with this intrigue.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.

Gen. Halpin is here, urging upon Government the necessity of active measures for the release of the Fenian pris-oners in Canada. He had long interviews to day with Scoretaries Stanton and McCulloch, who entered hearthly into the matter, and promised it their support. The topic will, no doubt, be taken up at the Cabinet meeting next Tuosday.

A resolution will be introduced into the House to-morrow by a Western member, requesting the President to intercedo

in behalf of captured Fenians. BELEASE OF FENIAN PRISONERS IN IRELAND. The State Department has been advised that the following Fenian prisoners in Ireland have been released on condition of returning directly to the United States: Daniel J. Mayhons, Col. Burke, Bernard McDermot, Edward Mor-

ley, and -- Kerwa n. THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have completed an elaborate report on the subject of the neatrality laws, and will, it is understood, recommend a thorough revision of the statutes affecting our neutral relations with

ather Governments. THE BUREAU IN SOUTH CAROLINA-THE RATIONS

QUESTION. The correspondence with regard to who is responsible for the suppression of ration issues in South Carolina still

goes on.

Gov. Orr addresses a long communication to Gen. Sickles.

Gos. Orr addresses a long communication to Gen. Sickles.

Gos. Orr addresses a long communication to Gen. Sickles.

I did not intend it our conversation to make the impression that the issue of rations should be suspended or materially cartailed; what I meant was, that there were many whites and blesks not fit subjects for public charity who applied for food, and that the officers were frequently imposed upon.

I stated to you that freedmen had not been placed under the authority and control of the local laws of the State, and that no provision had been made by the local suthorities to supply their necessities, hence the Barcan must supply them. There are many of the whites really worthy objects of charity who should receive rations from the Bureau. Some have lands, but they have neither money or credit to buy material with. Another class have bands, and are working them, but have not capital to buy provisions for the laborers. These persons should be furnished, and taking a lien on the crops to reimburse Government. There are very many widows and orphans needing bread.

In Chesterfield District in March there was but seven bushals of corn to each family—inaufficient to supply bread a fortunight, much less feed stock. Capt. Hawkins at Darlington and Major Stone at Columbia stated that the local authorities had lavied a tax fully as much as the people could pay, and any interference by the military was not desirable, except to issue oost rations under orders from the Bureau.

"In our conversation I stated to you that the wheat crop was being harvested—it would be an average one, and would go a great way in relieving the pressing demands for bread, but I am sorry new to say since the farmers and pleaters have commenced to thrash it, the crop is found not to exceed haif an average, and the relief from that source will be unstrially cursiled.

"In those districts, unfortunately, where there are the lesses this to pay the local tax—leence the issue of rations, or greater suffering, if not starvation, is the alternat

destitute whites and blacks will be continued, and the null which I have in a latter to-day called Gen. Sichle's attention to, of unworthy persons imposing upon your efficients, may be obviated by stringent histracions, which doubtless, before this, have been issued.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obvidient servant.

James L. Ohr, Governor.

REVISORY BOARD.

Gens. E. M. Gregory, J. W. Sprague, Davis Tillson, and Capt. J. W. DeForest and Chaplain M. French have been appointed a Board for the revision of the Bureau regulations, so as to comply with the present requirements of the new bill. ACCIDENT TO GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. O. O. Howard, while riding down the avenue on Saturday morning, came very nearly meeting with a serious socident. The coupling-pole of his carriage broke. The front wheels becoming detailed from the body of the carriage, the horses became frightened, the driver was thrown from his seat, and the General dashed violently over the driver's seat against the dashboard. Having only one arm, he could not break his f:1, but fortunately was but slightly injured. The driver was considerably bruised, and the horses were stopped with the trailing wheels and undergear of the carriage, before they had proceeded far. The escape from a frightful disaster

The Rev. Dr. Boynton, House Chaplain, preached his closing discourse at the Hall of Representatives to-day. His subject was "God's hand in our National conflict." The effort was unusually able, and every part of the Hail and gal leries were filled. After detailing the forces for and against the nation during the war, he stated that even now it was plain to see that God, the Church, the million soldiers who fought, and the many millions more of good people who sus-tained and prayed for our armies in the field, are on the one side for justice and liberty, and on the other side are—well, we won't name them, but all the others.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS.

The receipts of customs in the principal cities for the week ending July 14 were as follows:

New-York has sent no returns for the past three weeks, and no little anxiety is felt to know what the foreign trade at that

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. Receipts of internal revenue to-day, \$691,882 04;

for the ending week, \$4,637,555. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

ount of fractional currency issued the past week, \$479,100; delivered to National Banks, &c., \$307,999.70; of which \$100,000 was sent each Assistant Treasurer at New-York and Philadelphia, and \$80 000 to the United States Depositor at Cincinnati. Fractional currency redesmed the past week amounting to \$ 556,100. CASH IN UNITED STATES VAULTS.

The following is a statement of the present contents of the Treasury: United States notes, \$.476 000; National Bank notes, \$4,104,000; Fractional currency, \$481,007 60; Gald, \$321,578 99; Silver, \$2,560; Cents, \$488; Five-cent coin* \$600. Total, \$11,446,034 50. Surplus have United States notes, \$25,232,425. BANK AND CORPORATION TAXES. .

The following important letter of instructions to Assessors of Internal Revenue was issued by Commissioner TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, &

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERSAL REVENUE, 3
Sections 110, 180 and 122, of the Act of June 30, 1661, having been amended by the Act of July 13, 1106 as as to provide that the t-was imposed therein are not to be returned and paid to the Commissiones of Internet Revenue, after Angust 1, 1804, Assessors will instruct the proper officers of Corporations, &c. tax discussed the proper officers of Corporations, &c. tax discussed the proper officers of the proper Assistant Assessors, and when any such returns freedred after that date, will inform the person making the same that payment of the tax is to be made to the Collector. Dephase returns should not be forwarded to this office.

The taxes should be assessed on the monthly list and poid to the Collector, as other taxes are paid, instead of being deposited to the creaty of the Treasury of the United States.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

Circular Accompanying the Call for a Convention of Loyalists from the Southern States. WASHINGTON, D. C., 10th of July, 1866.

Sin: The undersigned have been appointed by the signers of the accompanying call a committee to address you in their behalf and urge you to prompt and energetic efforts is the appointment of delegates from your State and sec tion to mest delegates from the other Southern States is Pails' ties of common sufferings in the past, and the dangers present and fature which surround us, we appeal to you once more to come to the rescue in a moment of imminest danger to your-

We had all hoped that when treason was heaten in the field and her ermed traitors captive to the Government which they had wickedly sought to destroy, we of the South who, through four long years of untold sufferings and horrors, adhered to her fortunes and her banner amidst all the changes and vielssitudes of war, would at least receive protection to all Constitutional rights of American citizens. We relied confidently

intional rights of American citizens. We relied confidently on the sense of justice and gratinude of all the loval citizens of the United States through their Senators was discrementalives in Congress to guard in the most efficient manner our fature neares and security against the underdence, vindictiveness, beare and disloyalty of the late Robels. This confidence we believe has not been migrisced. We relied, too, as we had a right to rely on the earnest and efficient comparation of the Executive of the nation, placed in power by the great Union party of the country, because of his supposed deviation to the Government and his abhorrence of treason and desire to see "intelligent, contains trainers," purched and made disreputable. We considently expected his hearty cooperation with the political department of the Government in providing such troorenments in the States lately in Robe Iron as would protect the country from conspirators, in official positions, against its peace, and secure the layal citizens in its liberts and property, together with the invaluable privilege of impressing cry, together with the invaluable privilege of impressing

the country from conspirators, in efficied positions, against its peace, and secure the loyal citizens in life, liberty and properly, together with the inentinable privileges of impressing apon the minds of others his corneirations convictions of troub by speech or through the medium of the press. We also had reason to hope that the freedman as well as the loval white man in the South would find ample protection for all instights as an Asserican citizen, by actual military force if necessary, antil equal two and corrected public sentiment would place them on a firm and certected public sentiment would place them on a firm and enduring basis. In these hopes predicated on the off-repeated declarations of the President, we have been grestously disappointed-cruely deceived.

We have neither seen treason made editors not traitors disreputable by any act of the Executive of the nation. We have seen treaton made editors fraitors—bearing away from the national capital with excitation, in the same pocket indemnity for the past and indorsement and security for the fature in the form of special pardons and appointments to Federal office while leading intelligent, convenients and executive favor, but, on the contrary, servile subserviency to the President and his "policy" as against the deliberate and matured judgment of the loyal people of the United States and the Constitutional power of the Senstors and Representatives in Congress, were the only conditions required of applicants for favor whose claims thus suatained were in no instance impaired by treasonable antecedents.

We have seen our States that remained in Rebellion to the friends of the Union. With one voice we can testify to the friends of the Union. With one voice we can testify to the friends of the Union. With one voice we can testify to the friends of the Union. With one voice we can testify to the friends of the Union. With one voice we can testify to the friends of the Union where the particulation and temporation and temporation and temporation and tempo

me hope I They have proved faithless to every pledge and collegation between state of the fore and stime the Robellan. The most selemn serbs are used by them as a more closel for reachery, and marganish and may on the part of an outraged Government and its friends are impudently and insultingly derided the mouent they are relaced from dread of purethement. No history furnishes an example of such intorrigible guilt, and shameless an example of such intorrigible guilt, and shameless an example of such intorrigible guilt, and shameless and notify.

To the Union party, and be that alone, we look for relief from our present unhoppy condition and for permanent security in the future. The party is powerful enough for encess without our aid, but it is none the less our duty to signalize an everified to the principles of reput disan liberty which that nature colperation on our part. Moreover, if we wish the support the content name and protectific nor of the Union party to shief us from the dangers which now threaten as, we must not be affected to make known to them our condition and dire nearestites. It is scarcely too much to say that the Southern Ution is called the web to the solution of the question of the reorganization of evil State Government in the South. We know it has seen that we are being ground to death between the upper and neither mill-stones. Let it be remembered that as party in the South we have made no effort to make known our waits, our conditions, our hopes and our sufferings.

We do assure you that it is the wish, the ardent desire and intention of Congress to give us protection and security when fully advised of our needs.

Let us then perform our duty to ourselves and our country by meeting leading the death of the south, presenting a learness and truthful statement of facts which shall command the area of the down-troided Utionists of the South, presenting a learness and truthful statement of facts which shall command the latenties and evident death of the contribution and surpressible the conf

ANOTHER SPEECH BY GOV. MORTON.

HIS REVIEW OF THE AMENDMENT AND THE CALL FOR THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

At a large meeting of Union men held at New-Albany, Ind., on Wednesday, July 18, for the purpose of ratifring the nomination of Weller G. Greenell for Congress, tooy. Morton reviewed the Congressional amendment at

is the war was "just and necessary" why did the "Sons of left" conspire to overlarn the State Government, release of prisoners, seles Farnels, murder the Executive, and that Indiana into rebellen?

recoming include into releaser; "why did not these men if the war was "just and necessary," why did not these men is our general contribute the Sanitary Commission, help to support solders families, do not on all those things which should be cheerfully perthe war was "just and married about the cheerfully per-le war was "just and necessary," why did Democratic rians go to Chicago in the indust of the last great cam-of 1964, in the very drain of the field.

no for pencer.

And, in short, if the war was "just and necessary," why all Democratic politicians reface to preclaim the fact until 16 nonths after it was ever, and after they had done all the nimitary could, and when their adhesion to the Government and do no good?

could do no good?

There are two kinds of representation in Congress. The representation of the States and of the people. Each State has two representatives or Senstors in the Senate, while it is intended that the people shall be equitably and equally represented in the House.

tended that the people shall be equitably and equally represented in the House.

In the erginal formation of the Constitution representatives were apportioned among the several States by adding to the whole number of free persons."

These three lifts of all other persons were risres, and, in effect, every live slaves were counted as three free persons in making up the representation. This was a very hard provision for the people of the free States but it was demisted by the sarehaders and concelled by our fathers in compromine they believing that Shavey was fast passing away and could not endure a quarter of a century, and it become inally as almost intelerable burden and injustice, as it may to the South a representation of 22 States in the House of Representatives and in the H chard College for President and Vice-President on account of their property.

According to the census of 1803, the eleven Robel States, not including in their number Kentocky, Maryland, D. lawase, and Missouri, had a white population of 5,002,051 and had a negre population of 3,752,063. By the last apperitonment, which allowed one representative for every 125,000 people, the which allowed one representative for every 125,000 people, the which allowed one representative for every 125,000 people, the which allowed one representatives would entitle them to different them to the same census, the 7 North-Western States hadle nervo

in ail.

By the same census, the 7 North-Western States had a nergo population of 65,000 12,000 of whom lived in Indiana, and alto-gether making but half enough for one Representative. And now in these eleven Rebel States the negroes enjoyno political rights or considerations whatever. They have no more how in these eleven Rebel States the negroes enjoy no political rights or considerations whatever. They have no more voice in making the laws by which they are governed, or in choosing their rulers, than the beasts of the field; and yet, as the Constitution now stands, their late masters vill have 30 votes in Congress and in the Electoral Collegeon their account—just equal to the united vote of this end bulians. In other words, the white men of these Rebel States, nineteentheir words, the white men of these Rebel States, nineteentheir the states of whom are Rebels and were engages in the late Rebellion, can vote down Ohio and Indiana by representing the negroes, who are stripped of all political rights whatever. The negroe, who are stripped of all political rights whatever to a man and counts for a man for the benefit of white Rebels to a man and counts for a man for the benefit of white Rebels by whom he is surrounded. The white people of the Rebel States have 32 votes for themselves, and then will lave 30 votes more for the negroes.

It also deducts the 12,000 in Indiana, from the aggregate ii. And the matter is referred entirely to her own determina-tion, and as with every other State.

The principle enuceated by the amendment is this: That wherever there is a race of people who are deemed unworthy or unfit to receive and enjoy political rights, they shall not be made the basis for conferring political rights and powers upon others.

the condition of those States for the fire years preceding these seven months.

It affects to treat the subject as if the Senators and Representatives from those States bad been radely expelled from Congress, without come or fault on their part, and wickedly kept out of their seats for the long period of seven months, and very for I sally tries to ignore the fact that these Senators and Representatives, two years before that time, and it violation of their seats, two years before that time, and it violation of their onths, had voluntarily abandoned their sears and imagnized a cruel war, in which, after a cestly and bloody sirugule of four years, they were overwhelmingly defeated. Again they say:

"As essential to national union, we must maintain unionaired the rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States, including the right of representation in Congress, and the exclusive right of each State to control its own domest concerns, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Now, at this is a more trick of words, intended to obscure the truth. There is no issue involved concerning the rights or the dignity and equality of the States, but the real question is, what shall be the status and condition of the rebellious inhabitants of the Behel States, upon what terms shall they be

In conclusion, the authors of this call use the following language.

We therefore respectfully but carnestly arge upon our fellow efficients of each State, Territory and Congressional District in the United States, in the interest of Union, and in a spirit of harmony, and with a direct reference to the principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the selection of medicate and conservative men to represent them in said Convenien, to the end that all the States shall at once he restored to their practical relations to the Union, the Constitution be maintained and peace bless the whole country."

Here we have the whole Democratic policy developed, which is that all the States shall at once he restored to their practical relations to the Union by the Immediate admission of their Sensiars and Representatives into Congressa. Every Sensiter and Representative Cleted in him out of eleven Rebel States is, I am informed, a Rebel, and whole unable to take the test coath. Many of them were leading Rebels, and hore a large part in precipitating the South into rebellion. And Democratic Congressmen demand their insendate and unconditional restoration to power, and proceasing that the failure to their ments of the processing that the failure to

And here I must be allowed to suggest that these Democratic members of Congress have in one respect overranched themselves. They have prescribed in advance the terms upon which this convention must meet, and these constitute the exact basis and pla form of the present "Copperhead" Democracy. So that every man who goes into that convention is advised in advance that whatever change of name he may undertoo he must subscribe unconditionally to the old "Copperhead" event.

This can is addressed to recover you not specified, and the total man who sataland the country are not specified, and Confederate officers and soldiers are invited to take their seats in convention in Philadelphia for the purpose of settling the questions and consequences growing out of the Rebellion in which they have just one defeated. This new party is to be dubbed the National Union Party.

antiject of higa taxes. They dwell pathetically upon the op-pression of the people, and pretend to thank God that the Democratic party has no responsibility in the matter. But, how smads the great fact. Those high taxes, one and all, were levied by the Democratic party. That party is the au-thor and creator, absolutely, of the great debt which now reas upon the country, not, indeed, by direct legislation, but by bringing upon the country the terrible necessities out of which it has grown.

brinking upon the country the terrible necessities out of which it has grown.

Had it not been for the assurances given by the Democratic party of the North, to the people of the South, that no resistance would be offered to secession, and that the Government and the people of the North would be held still while the work of exabloshing a Southern Confederace should be perfected, the Rebellion never would have been undertaken.

When a Democratic political comes around you clamoring about high taxes, you can turn to him and say, as Nathan did to David. "Then art the man." The encouragement you gave to Rebellion continued them, and the persistent and devilish malice with which you traduce the Government, the army, and the great cause for which we straighed, swell-d them to what they are; and now you go about as public disturbers, by falsely ascribing to others the direct consequences of your own wickedness.

POLITICAL.

[By Telegraph.]

INDIANA POLITICS-DELEGATES TO THE JOHNSON CON-VENTION-THE SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, July 22 .- The publicity given Judge Hughes's celebrated dispatch to Gov. Merion, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, has had the effect of securing in Indiana a delegation to the Philadelphia Convention from that State of men who were original Lincolnites, and opposed

to the schemes of Blair, Doolittle, Randell & Co. By the latest advices on Saturday, the contest for Senatorship is being narrowed down. Confidence is expressed in the ability of the Union men to return Speaker Colfax, who is opposed by Gov. Morton and Orth.

posed by Gov. Morion and Orth.

The Democracy have now in the field only Voorbees
M-Don-11 (the last candidate for Governor), and Milligan who, with Bowles & Co., was condemed by a military commission for treason to be hung.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP-SWANN AGT. BLAIR. Gov. Swann of Maryland has sent an agent to confer with Randall & Co. as to what arrangements can be made in the distribution of patronage, if he will take his party into the Convention next Wednesday, at Baltimore, with a spirit of harmony; and if he shall leave the contest of Senatorship to Bials, what consideration will be given to him. He is prom-Bair, what consideration will be given to him. He is promised the wission to San Salvador is place of James S. Partidge of that State—one of Mr. Lincoln's appointments, and whom the Senate refused to displace for ex-Gov. Holden. The compensation is \$7,500, with perquisites of over \$4,000. Swann's answer will be here on Monday.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS CONVENTION-INDORSING THE CALL.

The following papers South have indorsed the call of the Southern Unconditional Unionists: The New Nation, Richmond, Va.; The Nationalist, Mobile, Ala.; The Loyal Georgian, Augusta, Ga.; The Prees, St. Louis, Mo.; The Bulletin, Galveston, Texas; and letters have been received from prominent and influential citizens stating that delegates will be sent from South Carolina. Florida and Alabama in nearly every district, and that all the important towns or cities wil send full delegations. LOUISIANA DELEGATES TO THE JOHNSON CONVENTION.

New-Orleans, July 21 .- Political matters are very quiet. The delegation from this city to the National Union

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION-DELEGATES PROM PENNSTLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—State Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Penn sylvanis, sunounces the appointment of the full delegation to

Ex-Govs. Porter, Bigier and W. H. Packer and Chief-Jus-tice Woodward are delegates at larry, and Judges Ellis-Lewis, Jerry Black, Compbell and Processing Marches.

George M. Wharton and Charles Brown are among the Dis-

for that he has no approval of the policy of President Johnson. but obcoses to adopt for his platform that of A. Johnson in 1865, that treason is a crime which should be punished. Gen. Ears A. Carman is appointed successor to Mr. Price.

G. Ross, appointed by Gov. Crawford to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of James H. Lane, is about 40 years of age, and has been a printer or of 1856, to take part in the struggles of the Free State men. devotion to the principles of freedom have given him many prominent positions in State politics. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1856, and from that time to the breaking out of the war was a member of the Legislature. He rose to the rank of Major by his ability during the war, and since its close has been connected with The Liberance Tribune. He has the full confidence of the Union men of his State.

TRIBUNE vigorously denies the truth of the published reports of the Reading meeting, to the effect that it was a monster gathering. All the Union papers of the vicinity sustain this correction. The Reading Journal quotes the dispatches which

speakers, and says:

Let it be understood abread that the late Reading Convention was a very decided jailure. There has not been a County Mass Meeting in Reading for many years where the turn-out from the rural districts of Berks was so meager. The masses of our people were not out—the Cops say on account of the harvest.—but the tree reason is that the Democracy of Berks don't believe in Andy Johnson.

The statement that "deigegates were present from all parts of the State except the extreme West," is lie No. 2. The neighboring counties only were represented. Beyond this there was only a baker's dozen of leading politicians.

Instead of "eight stands for speakers," there were only tee, and but one of them was occupied. There is scarely a county in the State that could not have turned out a bigger Republican crowd.

William D. Kelley having requested of Gen. Gent of Arkan-sas his views of the state of public affairs in general, and es-pecially in the South-West, in connection with the policy of I'resident Johnson, that gentleman replies, under date of July 19, in a letter full of such facts and figures as deserve the careful consideration of every render and voter. Premising that the war being ended, the defeated party should "accept the

situation," he thus sums up that situation:

The unconditional surrender of the armies, as required by Gen, Grent, came first, and then the taking of the oath of aderiance by the citizens. The reputision of the Confederate debt by the States and the adoption of the constitutional amendment abelishing Stavery were required by President Johnson as conditions precedent to restoration. Thus far had the President defined the situation when Congress met. After a careful survey of what the Executive had required, Congress thought it advisable to impose other conditions.

The first was the Citri Rights bulk, and the second the Constitutional amendment. These requirements of the President and Congress, as I understand it, constitute the "situation." Which Itself being accordingly defined, means secrepting the termination of healthites by an unconditional arrender of the termination of healthites by an unconditional arrender of the termination of healthites by an unconditional arrender of the termination of the filmb, and property that any other man has, coupled with all political privileges except that of voting; agreeing to send representatives to Congress based upon the namber of its citizens who are not disfranciated by organic law, as it done in the other States of the Union; and for a precedent to govern in the future, consenting to exclusions from office of certain person engaged in the Rebellion.

He then shows that immediately after the surrender, the

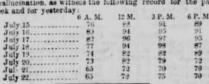
lenders did) were content if they could have pardon and permission to earn bread for themselves and families. Such is not the case now. They are intolerant, supercliious and dictatorial. And they are as ready to deceive and bring to suffering the masses of the South as they ever were, if by so doing they can advance themselves. These Southern politicians, from vanquished being victors having overcome the loyal element in the South, and being in undisputed control of all the State governments, except Ten nessee and Arkansas, flushed with success, and no longer meek or modest, contemplate little less than marching up to Philadelphia on the 14th of August and dictating terms to the nation; or, uniting with the Northern wing of the Rebellion, sweeping from power the very men to whom they surrendered

of the Philadelphia Convention—what it might do, and what it probably will de—General Gantt says:
Should the Philadelphia Convention fail to accept the situation, then the Convention of Seandern Union men, which I see has been called, will become indispensable. It would be its daty, among other things, to make every appeal to the interests and patriotism of the Southern masses to cut themselves and the nation by accepting the mildest terms ever offered to any conquered people throughout the history of all civil wars. For the sake of my own people and the welfare of the nation, I desire infinitely above all personal considerations that the country so long distracted about I have repose. The way is clear if the Southern people will only seize it; and I don't care what party it break down or builds up, so it brings per manent peace to the people.

But I repeat, they could have but one legitimate object at Philadelphia, and that would be to accept the situation and urse the Southern people to ratify their action. It is in their power to do so, and sound they fail, whatever delay in restoration or parely als in business may result from it will be clearly traced to them as having the power and yet not the will to end the strife.

"As conditinct characteristic has shown itself to the observant. That after each full in the storm, and altempt and failure at adjustment, the mind of the nation, as if swept by a mighty see, has moved toward the remotest point of this great struggle—equality before the liw. The nation may well pusses and see whether the situation as now tendered will be accepted at Philadelphia. If rejected there, it may transpire in some shape

At last, the boiling, baking, roasting, and parboiling processes of the weather have culminated, and the suffer ing city is again cool. For two weeks we have been totally unable to appreciate those enapters of Scandinavian mythology which give walls of ice to the region of coulemned spirits.



THE DRAMA. OLYMPIC THEATER.

this theater. It is said that this piece depends very much upon its scenery, and that its scenery will be very The public does not need to be told ____ air. Hayes's brush can accomplish ing his branch of art. We do not doubt that the "Ice Witch" will fainly the promise thus made. Mr. Grover has collected a good working company at the Olympic, and, now that the heavy drama has had its day, and our com mon enemy. Heat has been routed by the east wind, there is reason to expect that the Olympic will be a very pleasant place of resort. Mr. Mark Smith and the Webb sisters are to appear in the " Ice Witch," as already announced. The peculiar talent for burlesque that Mr. Smith possesses is well known and thoroughly appreciated, as those can testify who remember his acting in Frank Wood's burlesque of "Leah the Forsook." The Webb sisters have not appeared here before in several years, but they enjoy an extensive popularity in the provinces, and the voice of promise is eloquent in their praise. After the "Ice Witch," as previously recorded, will come Mr. Mark Smith's burlesque of "Lady Audiey's Secret," Other light entertainments are to follow as the Summer season runs

At this house "Columbus" has drawn uncommonly large audiences, on all the cool nights. The great popularity of the burlesque, and of Mr. Brougham's acting, as Columbus, is sufficiently evident. To our mind "Columbus" is a better burlesque than even " Pocahontas," because the plot is more coherent and compact, the incidents have a more natural se quence, and the fun overlies both thought and poetic sentiment. It is pleasant to note, also, that Mr. Brougham's and ences appear to appreciate the inner meaning of his work, as well as spirit of mirth and its flashes of brilliancy. "Colum bus" is to be played every night this week, and will be preceded by "Time Tries All,"—to be first acted here this

been engaged at the Winter Garden, and is now working on scenes for the great Sbakespearian revivals that are to be made here, next senson, by Mr. Beoth. "The Merchant of Venice" and "OtheHo" are to be brought out, in as careful and splendid a manner as were "Hamlet" and "Richelieu." Mr. Booth, however, does not appear here till late in November. He will commence the season, in Boston, in August.

In compliance with private solicitation, Mr. Moss has promised a new series of performances of "Colleen Bawn," at this theater, and this favorite play will, therefore, be again presented to night-Mr. Bryant acting Miles no Coppelson. On next Friday evening the performance will be for Mr. Bryant's benefit. Hibernian's to the fore! "The Bold Boy of Gleagal!" is not quite ready to

and Gill," which we have already described at length, and which still prosperously holds the stage of the Museum. The reader should remember, however, that this piece may be seen every afternoon, as well as every evening, and that children in particular find the greatest delight in witnessing its repre-sentation. The exhibition halls stond open, so usual from morn till neon, and from neon till to o'clock in dewy eve. (Milton, a little mixed.)

WOOD'S THEATER. "Cinderella" and "Mrs. Smith" are to be presented here every night, until Friday, whon " The Fair One With the Golden Locks" will be acted-for the benefit of Miss Irene Worrell. It is propable that the engagement of the Worrell Sisters will be prolonged, at this house, till the end of August. We understand, however, that the establishment will, on the 3d of September, be opened under the suspices of Mesers. Haerting and Methus, for the production of German Drama. and that it will then be called "Thalis Theater." Mr. Haort ing is an actor of some eminence, from the Court Theater a Hanover. Mr. Methus, who is widely known in theatrical circles, has had large experience in dramatic enterprise. Together, we dare say these gentlemen will make their "Thatis Theater" a popular institution among our German citizens. Theater" a popular institution among our German citiseas.

A good company is to be collected, and comedies and vaudevilles are to be produced, in the best manner—which is the
only manner habitually tolorated by the Germans, who, in
theatrical matters, are a very critical and fastidious people Messrs. Haerting and Methus take this theater under a le

OLD BOWERY THRATER.

Mr. Sandford's Burlesque Opera Troupe enters upon its last week at this house to night. It has given pleasure to many audiences, and has contributed to make the recent hot season peas agreeably away, in the Orient. Mr. J. H. and Mr. W. S. Budworth appear with the troupe, as also does Mr. Alfred Moe, the colebrated stater. Three benefits are announced. The doorkeepers, officers and ushers of the establishment will have a benefit on Thursday. The Messrs, Budworth will enjoy the same blessing on Friday. Mr. F. Myors will be similarly endowed on Saturday, when "fifty presents will be similarly endowed on Saturday, when "fifty presents." are to be given away," and when the season is to terminate.

THE BLEECKER-ST. CIRCUS.

Signor Chiarini's Circus may be found to-night, in a commodious water-proof tent, on Bleecker-st., between Perry and Charles-sts. The tent will accommodate 2,900 perons. A performance is to be given every evening, and matt nées are promised for Wednesdays and Saturdays. The season is to be a short one, but everything will be done to make it brilliant. Signor Chiarini's troupe comprises Mr. W. T. Armar, "the American Jester;" the Eshiopian children, Below and Teodore Cuba; Signor Sabastian, the bare back equestrian; M. Duverney, "the great contortionist," and a ferglarge force of acrobats. Trained horses, also, will be exhibited, and the announced programme is full of variety.

PROFESSOR LOWE'S BALLOON still rises daily at the Central Park, and whoever wishes to leave the world may proximately accomplish that wish by going up in it.

THE PORTLAND RELIEF PUND.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS. The following additional contributions toward the

relief of the Portland sufferers have been received by Mr. A. A. Low:

M. W. L.

Cash.—G. L. D.

Cash.—G. S.

Cash.—G.

JERSEY CITY.

RELIEF FOR THE FORTLAND SUFFERERS.

The Committee appointed at the recent meeting in Jarsey
City to procure subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the
great fire in Portland, will meet at the City Hall on Monday
evening, 23d instant, to make a report.

The Tribune Enlarged. Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE Term UNE has been increased more than one quarter, the price will remain the same.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE. An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten

PAILY TRIBUSE.

\$10 per annum; \$5 for six months.
THE TRIBUNE, New York.

MARRIED.

DIED. DONOVAN-At Newark, N. J., on Friday, July 20, after a abort ill

relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend funeral, from his late residence. Herrenet, first house south

nds of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Mon-thermoon, at 2) o alock, from the residence of her parents, No.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invised to attend
the fament from his last residence. Bergenest, first home south
side, West of Classon-are, on Monday, July 21, at 3 o'clock.
GARKISON—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 21, Charlotte E., wils of
William L. Garrison.
Funetal will take place from her late residence. No. 38 Broadway,
Erocking, F. D., on Tuesday, July 22, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and
friends of the family are invited to attend. GRAVES-At Staten Island, on Friday, the 20th inst., Mary Auto-Graves, widow of the late E. B. Graves, and daughter of the late Thomas A. Emmet.

coms A. Emmet.

relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to

not the funeral, from the Church of the Redemption, in Fourinthist, on Monday, at 10 o'clock a.m., without further invita-

[RVING-At Oyster Bay, L. L., on Sunday, the 22d inst., Mrs. Ellist E. Irving, daughter of the late Henry Ecklord, and widow of Oabria F. Irving.

e relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral, from Christ Church, Oyster Bay, on Tuesday, the 34th
met., at 2½ o'clock p. m. The cars leave Hunter's Point at. if Hundl—On Sunday, July 22, William M., only son of William and Sarah Lynch, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fluoreal, on Teseday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 11 West Washington-place, without further

nation.

RICE—In Brooklyn, on Sanday morning, the 22d inst. Peter Rice, of Peter Rice & Ca., in the 2cit year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to abtend the fameral, on Wednesday, the 23th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., from the Church of St. Charles Burramee, Sydery piace, Brooklyn, RICH—Margaret Eleson, youngset child of Harvey J. and Heilen A. Rich. e friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from Paridy etc. Booklyn. Tarking and the family July 21. Willie Cornell Saturday morning, July 21. Willie Cornell Sentherland, infoarbon of B. D. L. and Julia A. Southerland, aged

(9) months.
WHITESIDE—At West Farms, on Souday morning, George P., son of Joel G. and Jenpy V. Whitteside, aged 4 months and 10 days.
The relatives and freends are invited to attend the funers!, on Monday, 231 inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his parents. Special Notices. According to the Koran, the Houris of Mahomet's Pare

ise are made of muck. If they were made of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS," what heavenly sweethcarts the sweet cros WHY ARE PERSONS who much the fregrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" for the first time, like troops who have embarked for the seat of war? Because they are in frame

Wigs. Toupees and Ornamental Mair-First quality hair dye and hair dyeing. Black or Brown, all shades at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bondest. Clothes Wringers of all kinds REPAIRED by the BAILEY WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY. No. 45

Invalids' Traveling Chairs on Wheels, for in and out oor use, \$15 to \$25.
INVALIDS CARRIAGES to order.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out-doors, \$13 to

SIRRSERY SWING and Baby Tender, 43 75.

NIRSERY SWING and Baby Tender, 43 75.

Hoys STEONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellen

English Charlott, Rocking Horses.

For sale by the manufacturer,

S. W. SMITH, No. 39 William-st. The Empire Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines, for Familes and Manufactures. Agents wanted. EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINE Co., No. 616 Broadway, N. T.

EMPIRE SEWING-MacHing to Brown; instantaneous; natural; beautiful; reliable; best, cheapest in use. Depot No. 64 John-st; Sold by all Drugstes.

We cannot easy too much in favor of Dalley's McGCAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, it is the most rapid cure for Burne in the world. Cures Piles, Corns, Bunions, Old Sores, Skin Diseases and Bruices, as if by magio. Try it. Twenty-five cents a box.

Baby Jumpers A new invention. Price \$3. Send for a circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome st. Also, Carriages, Hobby Heress, every style, luvalid Chairs, Swinger and Zoya.

Resp Cool. BARTLETT SPATENT FOLAR REPRIC TORS, wholesale and retail by GEO. F. MERKLER, I Ejepturet. one jeet was of brooders.

with. Another class have band, and are working them, but have not capital to buy provisions for the laborers. There precises should be furnished, and taking a lieu on the crops to retimbers (overament. There are very many wides and the provisions for the laborers. There are very many wides and the provisions for the laborers. There are very many wides and the provisions for the laborers. There are very many wides and the provisions for the laborers. There are very many wides and the provisions are the laborers. There are very many wides and the provisions are the laborers. The provisions are the provisions are the provisions and the provisions are the provisions and the provisions are the provisions and the provisions are the Convention which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, is preparing to leave. A SMALL DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH. SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.- A Visalia telegram says WALLACK'S THEATER. that the election in the new County of Keon has resulted in favor of the Democrats by a majority of 200.

omerge, but he will come anon. the Convention of the 14th of August as follows: BARNUM'S MUSEUM. It were, as Falstaff says, "damnable iteration," to

faried and mote biefer mers Mr. Lone bertomine of .. 1665

RESIGNED. - Postmaster Price of Newark, N. J., reigned his position on the 10th, assigning as one reason there-

THE NEW SENATOR FROM KANSAS.-The Hon, E. editor from a boy. After assisting in the conduct of a free-soil paper in Wisconsin, his native State, he marched to Kansas at the head of a company of volunteers in the Summer Thenceforward Kansas has been his home, and his talents and

THE READING MEETING .- A correspondent of THE

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. GANTT .- The Hon.

situation," he thus sums up that situation:

He then shows that immediately after the surrender, the leaders of the Rebellion (and the masses would do as the

Mr. Grover will produce the "Ice Witch" to-night

onward to its close. WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. Hilliard, late the scenic artist of Niblo's Garden, has